The Pyongyang Times

No. 14 (653) Weekly Saturday, April 2, 1977 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

The Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Ugandan Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to DPRK

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on March 17 William Solomon Kaboga Matovu, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Uganda to our country, who paid a farewell call prior to his return home at the recall of his government.

Comrade Ho Dam, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, was present on the occasion.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung conversed with the ambassador in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Letters of Solidarity Supporting New National Salvation Proposal from Foreign Countries

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received letters of solidarity from various countries that supported the new save-the-nation proposal put forward by a joint meeting of political parties and public organizations held in Pyongyang in January.

In a letter D.R. Regmi, Chairman of the Nepalese Committee for Afro-Asian People's Solidarity, said:

Pleased with the fact that the political parties and public organizations of your country assessed the prevailing situation and initiated new measures for the reunification of the country, we hold that the two parts of Korea must become a reunified, completely sovereign and independent state.

A letter of solidarity from Aristides Bantunem, General Secretary of the National Union of Angolan Working People, pointed out:

We send Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our support to and international solidarity with your people in their just struggle to prevent the division of the country, expressing the unanimous will of hundreds of thousands of working people of Angola.

U Pho Tha Bey, Secretary of the Burma-Korea Friendship Association, mentioned in a letter:

We demand that the US imperialists withdraw their troops from south Korea and take their hands off it.

A letter from Mussadeq Abad Shah, Chairman of the Pakistan Youth Committee for Solidarity with the Third World, said:

The Pakistan Youth Committee for Solidarity with the Third World assures Your Excellency that it will widely introduce and propagandize the national salvation proposal advanced this time among the Pakistani people and the progressive people of the world to arouse more extensively international opinion supporting it.

In its letter the Youth Union of the United National Independence Party of Zambia mentioned:

We Zambian youth assure you that we will resolutely denounce the machinations of the US imperialists to keep Korea divided into the north and south permanently.

A letter from Hemanta Bahadur B.C., Secretary of the Nepalese Committee for World Peace, stated:

I am firmly convinced that the "two Koreas" plot of the imperialists and their followers will be frustrated and an independent and prospering, reunified Korea will certainly be built on the beautiful Korean peninsula under the wise and energetic leadership of Your Excellency.

A letter from Muhammed Ali Abu Kathadi, Chairman of the Sudan-Korea Friendship Association, noted:

We maintain that it is essential to put into effect the most just proposal on forming a great alliance of the socialist forces of the north and the patriotic democratic forces of the south desirous of reunification, relaxing the tension between the north and the south and removing the danger of a nuclear war, eliminating the source of discord within the nation and creating a climate of great national unity and convening a north-south political consultative conference represented by the political parties, public organizations and people of all strata in the north and the south. At the same time, we express unqualified support to this proposal.

Manssobompha Tude, Chairman of the Youth Council of Sierra Leone, pointed out in a letter:

We are well aware that the four-point national salvation proposal is a very realistic and original one for removing the danger of a nuclear war from Korea and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country without outside interference.

We will continue to propagate this national salvation proposal to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Letters of solidarity supporting the new save-the-nation proposal also came from the attendants of an annual meeting of the Sweden-Korea Friendship Association, the attendants of a joint meeting of the Cyprus-Korea Friendship Association and the Cyprian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification and Abdella Tiph Mohamed Khamad Salla on behalf of the inhabitants of the "Korean Village" in Baradi district, Khartoum, the Democratic Republic of the Sudan.

The letters sincerely wished the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung good health and a long life.

CC of the WPK and CC of the DFRF

Receive Letters of Solidarity Supporting New Save-the-Nation Proposal from Various Countries

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea received letters of solidarity which came in succession from parties of various countries in support of the new nation-saving proposal advanced by the joint meeting of political parties and public organizations held in Pyongyang in January.

A letter from Penti Walzer, Chairman, and Aarne Sellin, General Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Finnish Socialist Labour Party, said:

The Finnish Socialist Labour Party considers that the new save-the-nation program is a positive measure of your country to remove the tension and the danger of nuclear war on the Korean peninsula and create favorable conditions for the peaceful reunification of Korea. Therefore, our Party thinks that all steps taken by your country to eliminate the political tension coiled up by the US imperialists and the south Korean authorities and obviate the danger of war are of very important significance.

The question of Korean reunification should be settled with the united forces of socialism and democracy on the basis of the new national salvation program. And this means the victory of the cause of peace on a world-wide scale.

A letter from the Central Committee of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola pointed out:

The south Korean authorities are openly plotting to start a nuclear war to reduce the country to ashes, leaving one half of the country at the disposal of the imperialists and storing quantities of nuclear weapons in south Korea. We cannot tolerate this.

We express firm solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle for national reunification and denounce all the machinations of the imperialists to plunge the country and the nation into a holocaust.

A letter from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Denmark mentioned:

The effectuation of the new nation-saving proposal advanced by your country will usher in a new era when a new prospect will be opened for the Korean people to achieve peace and democracy in the whole of Korea without interference of the US imperialists.

In his letter Furukawa Kiichi, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Toyama Prefectural Headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party, stated:

The new four-point save-the-nation proposal adopted at the recent Pyongyang joint meeting of political parties and public organizations is a fully opportune one reflecting the desire of the entire Korean nation and this proposal, together with the July 4 North-South Joint Statement, is of historic significance. We express full support to it.

We are resolved to devote all our strength to the movement against the Japan-US-south Korea military alliance system and the Pak "regime's" military fascistization in south Korea and for the immediate withdrawal of the US troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea and the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Meanwhile, the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland received a letter of solidarity from the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, which supported the new national salvation proposal.

His Excellency Colonel MOAMMER EL GADDAFY

General Secretary of the General People's Congress Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

Tripoli

I send Your Excellency warm congratulations on changing your country's name into the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya at the General People's Congress of your country and being elected General Secretary of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

Convinced that the friendly and cooperative relations formed between our two countries through the anti-imperialist common struggle will further strengthen and develop in future, I take this opportunity to sincerely wish Your Excellency fresh successes in your responsible work for the country's independent development and building of a new society.

KIM IL SUNG

President of the DPRK

Pyongyang, March 16, 1977

His Excellency ZULFIKAR ALI BHUTTO

Chairman of the PPP Prime Minister of the IRP

Islamabad

I extend warm congratulations to Your Excellency upon the sweeping victory of the People's Party led by you in the general election held in Pakistan.

The victory won by the Pakistan People's Party in the election is an expression of the deep respect and trust of the Pakistani people for Your Excellency Prime Minister and the Pakistan People's Party.

I take this opportunity to sincerely wish the Pakistani people greater success in the struggle to achieve the independent development of the country and build a new, prosperous society in the future under the correct leadership of Your Excellency.

KIM IL SUNG

General Secretary of the CC of the WPK President of the DPRK

Pyongyang, March 19, 1977

TELEGRAMS

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Kaysone Phomvihane**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, on the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the LPRP.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to **Habib Bourguiba**, President of the Republic of Tunisia, on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the independence of Tunisia.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **Luiz Cabral** upon the latter's reelection as President of the Council of State of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau at the extraordinary meeting of the second session of the People's National Assembly.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **Pazal Elahi Chaudhry**, President, and **Zulfikar Ali Bhutto**, Prime Minister, of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, on the occasion of the day of Pakistan, the national holiday of the Pakistani people.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **Abu Sadat Mohammad Sayem**, President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, on the occasion of the independence day of PRB.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, received a message from Comrade **Todor Zhivkov**, First Secretary of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, in reply to his message of sympathy sent to the latter in connection with the earthquake damages in some areas of Bulgaria.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, received a message from Comrade **Nicolae Ceausescu**, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic, in reply to his message of sympathy sent to the latter in connection with the big earthquake damages in some regions of Romania.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message from **Hafez Al Assad**, President of the Syrian Arab Republic, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the day of the Syrian Revolution.

"KOREA IS ONE", "US TROOPS BISECTING KOREA, QUIT SOUTH KOREA"

"Meeting for Ending US Interference in Korea" Held in New York

A "Meeting for Ending US Interference in Korea" was held in New York on March 19 on the initiative of the "US-Out-of-Korea Committee" of Youth against War and Fascism.

Hundreds of American personages from various circles attended the meeting which was co-sponsored by 12 anti-war organizations and solidarity organizations in New York including the Committee for Solidarity with the Korean People, the Guardian Committee for Supporting Korean Reunification and the All-Africa Student Organization in the United States and a good few prominent peace champions and public figures.

Seen in the hall were "Korea is one", "US troops bisecting Korea, quit south Korea" and other slogans supporting the just struggle of the Korean people and an appeal denouncing the Pak Jung Hi fascist dictatorship. And on display were pictures exposing the moves of the US imperialists in south Korea to start a new war and introducing the prosperous Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The appeal headlined "Are you going to waste dollars for war and the south Korean dictator when American people are going hungry?" said:

The US government poured into south Korea a stupendous amount of money running into 189,000 million dollars out of the taxes squeezed from us between 1946 and 1976 according to statistical figures of the government.

The United States still keeps its troops armed with nuclear weapons near the Demilitarized Zone that bisects Korea.

Has such act of the United States brought "freedom and democracy" to south Korea? It brought there "Emergency Decree No. 9".

It went on to say:

You must demand the withdrawal of all the US forces and all the weapons from south Korea. At this moment when the anti-Pak Jung Hi forces are growing, we must bar Washington from starting another "Viet Nam war" and you must demand that the US government sign a peace agreement with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

You must fight in demand of a stop to all US "aid" to the Pak "regime".

You must demand an end to political repression and release of all the political prisoners in south Korea.

Dennis Serrette, Member of the National Executive Council of the Black People's Trade Union Federation and Chairman of the New York office of the organization, who spoke at the meeting said that the US imperialists and their puppet clique have converted the southern half of Korea into huge barracks.

It is high time the American people saw clearly what is happening on the Korean peninsula, he stressed. He called upon the US working class, all the oppressed people in the United States, to get united and defeat imperialism and win victory all over the world.

Speaking next, Joe Walker, Director of the New York and UN offices of "Bilalian News" and former Vice-Chairman of the US branch of the International Organization of Journalists, recalled with deep emotion the impressions he got while visiting Korea.

Referring to the great achievements in socialist construction, he noted that the Korean people made all these achievements in a period less than one generation by their collective heroism and selfless efforts under the leadership of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea.

The next speaker was Deidre Griswold, Chief Editor of "Workers World" who had attended the World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

Noting that it was now a world trend to support the struggle of the Korean people for the independent reunification of the country, she stressed that strong demands—US forces be withdrawn from south Korea, a peace agreement signed between the United States and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Korean people allowed to independently reunify the country by their own efforts—were voiced by the United Nations General Assembly, the Summit Conference of Non-aligned States in Sri Lanka and other international meetings.

Pointing to the announcement of the Carter Administration that it had no intention to reduce the military aid to the Pak Jung Hi clique as it might harm the US "state security," she continued:

This is a lie. It has nothing to do with the security of the American people to spend money for the upkeep of the US forces and of the south Korean puppet army more than 700,000 strong. It is probably necessary for the security of the US ruling circles and their investments.

Carter has already promised us that he would withdraw the US ground forces from south Korea. We should put pressure upon him to honour his words.

The speaker in conclusion called for a struggle in demand of the withdrawal of the US forces and all their weapons from south Korea and a prompt stop of all "aid" to the Pak Jung Hi clique, so that the Korean people could reunify the country independently, without any interference from outside.

Messages to the meeting from all parts of the United States were read out.

Recently a meeting was held in Washington to discuss the Korean question, the meeting sponsored by the "US-Out-of-Korea Committee" of Youth against War and Fascism.

The meeting was attended by members of the Committee and others, more than 120 in all.

Andt Stapp, representative of the Committee and many others contributed to discussion.

In his speech Andt Stapp reviewed the aggressive acts committed by the US imperialists in Korea through many years, and pointed out:

US army must withdraw from south Korea.

American progressive people are bound in special duty to make the US occupationist forces pull out of south Korea.

South Korean Student Youth Put Up Mass Struggle, Demanding "Immediate Repeal of Emergency Decree No. 9", "Dissolution of Students Homeland Defence Corps" and So Forth

The flames of students' struggle against the fascist terror rule of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and for the democratization of society again flared up in south Korea.

According to a foreign press report from Seoul, over 600 students of Seoul University held an anti-"government" rally and sternly denounced the military fascist rule of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique on the afternoon of March 28.

That afternoon students flocked to the social science hall on the campus, carrying with them placards reading "Restore the Students Association". They distributed among the attendants hundreds of handbills containing the "declaration for democracy and national salvation" and read aloud the text of the declaration.

Its content is summarized as follows:

1. The students homeland defence corps and school surveillance stamping out campus freedom and rights should immediately be dissolved and discontinued.

2. Elementary human rights and right to live should be guaranteed to all the people.

3. Press gag should be stopped at once and men of the press should do their utmost to regain the freedom of speech they have been deprived of.

4. The detained democrats and students should be set free without delay and the students be sent back to school.

5. The welfare of the people should be improved actually.

6. The comprador groups who have been fattened thanks to the privilege of foreign capital, tax system and finance and have lived in extravagance should be removed.

7. Emergency decree No. 9 should be cancelled promptly.

8. An independent foreign policy should be pursued instead of a humiliating diplomacy which results in waiving national dignity.

Pointing to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's scandalous bribery vis-a-vis the United States and Japan, the declaration stressed: This proves that they have "no ability to act" independently.

The simultaneous massive advance of Seoul University students defying the tight watch of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique fully demonstrates that they are resourceful and valorous, firmly united to realize their desire for democracy.

The foreign press report drew attention to their mass movement, saying: "In south Korea where the anti-government activities are banned under the emergency decrees, this is the first students demonstration this year following the demonstration of some 500 students of the Law College of Seoul University in December last year demanding the disclosure of the truth of the payoffs to US politicians."

Depicting the sorry sight of the fear-stricken puppet clique, the foreign press report said: "This demonstration broke out when the authorities were keeping their nerve at high tension against a possible response of the students to the publication of an anti-government literature called 'charter for democracy and national salvation' on March 22. Hence they guard against its spread to other colleges".

Thrown into a state of utter discomfiture, the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique promptly rushed puppet policemen to the scene, dispersed the demonstration by force and arrested some of students.

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According to a foreign news dispatch from Seoul, some students of the Law College under Seoul University had an anti-"government" meeting in the compound of the college on March 28 and vehemently denounced the military fascist rule of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

Around 2:50 p.m. that day the students gathered at a place in the college compound and read out a written declaration calling for "freedom of the press", "restoration of the Students Association", "abolition of fascist emergency decrees" and so forth.

Under the horrible circumstances in which special agents kept swarming all the time in and outside the college, they held a meeting quickly and thus fully showed their ardent desire and firm resolve to fight against fascism and for democracy, not yielding to any fascist suppression.

They rose up again at a time when anti-fascist, anti-"government" sentiments were mounting ever higher among the south Korean people of all strata. Flurried by this, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique lost no time to mobilize puppet policemen to prevent some 300 other students from participating in the meeting and, at the same time, arrested some students present at the meeting and wantonly interrogated them and did the same to the remaining students, it was reported.

PRESIDENT KIM IL SUNG MOVES ASIA AND THE WORLD

Takagi Takeo, Japanese Commentator

"This is the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung's present to you, Mr. Takagi," said a member of the delegation from the Korean Journalists' Union who, taking time off his busy work, called at my house on a May night.

"He told us we should call on you, Mr. Takagi, by all means and convey his kind regards to you when we visited Japan. He also asked us to convey his heartfelt condolence to you on the death of your wife."

I was unconsciously moved to tears at the solicitude of the President who was so anxious about me, a mere journalist of Japan, and had sent even a valuable present to me.

Such deep solicitude shown for an obscure Japanese journalist during his visit to Korea and now in distant Japan is not confined to myself; it is an expression of solidarity with the Japanese people.

When I received the affectionate embroidery and Korean *insam* sent by the President I could not but bring back memories of the happy days I had spent with him for two months.

An Unforgettable Scene

I still remember this scene clearly.

It happened on December 31, 1971.

Upon hearing that every year President Kim Il Sung spent this day with children at the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace, I hurried over and was waiting for him.

At half past seven in the evening President Kim Il Sung, the political leader who moves the world, arrived at the palace.

At the moment the palace resounded with a loud cheer of *manse*.

Scores of children in the front row ran up to the leader, crying *aboji, aboji* (father), and hung on his arms and shoulders as if to play a baby to him.

The children in the back rows, too, pushing themselves onward, shouted *manse* at the pitch of their voices, passionately waving their hands. Tears were glistening in their eyes.

The President was rocked from side to side in the surging crowd of children.

I felt a lump in my throat, looking at the affectionate President who was stroking heads of children with a broad smile on his face or listening attentively to children, bending his body.

I shall never forget the great image of President Kim Il Sung whom I saw for the first time.

General Kim Il Sung who had fought in the sacred anti-Japanese war, taking orphaned children in his arms.

The General who had got ill-clad children's clothes made with the precious money permeated with his mother's warm affection.

Episodes of President Kim Il Sung in the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle flashed across my mind.

Has there ever been such a leader in any country who greets the New Year together with the children every year?

Does any other country have such a leader who is called "father" by all children and on whose arms and shoulders they hang?

I made a tour of many countries in the world, but I have never seen and heard of such a leader.

Among the children of this country who cannot conceal their joy of meeting *aboji*, I could find out for the first time a "new force of Asia" that moves the world, the force which I had been seeking all my life.

I had met many political leaders while touring southeast Asian countries since three years before. But, with that alone it was impossible for me to comment on Asia, much less to gauge the future trend of the world.

At such a time, I heard the news from Korea, especially about the Juche idea authored by President Kim Il Sung. It must be Korea! And I thought that it world be impossible to discuss Asia without knowing her and that in this country there must be the man who moves the world. So, I had an urge to ascertain it with my own eyes, in the flesh.

It might be said, therefore, that my visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was a decisive moment in my journalistic career.

That is why I received the deepest impression in my life when I saw President Kim Il Sung among children.

My first meeting with him in the drawing-room of the palace began with his kindly words of inquiry: "Have you got over your cold?"

I was choked with emotion at the words of the President who inquired after my health, clasping my hand.

Since the very moment I had arrived in Pyongyang he had shown much concern about my delicate health.

I did not know how he came to know that I had caught a cold. He sent a cadre to change my lodging from the hotel to the house for national guests and had me carefully examined.

Doctors in Pyongyang who carried out careful examination of my health condition on his instruction diagnosed that my intestinal trouble was due to insufficient chewing. They even inserted a full set of false teeth in me.

I had my teeth pulled out on the evening of the 25th, but could bite apples sent by the President on the 29th.

This was an amazing speed for a full set of artificial teeth.

As I had been unable to bite apple for a long time, I felt as if the sweetness of apple had infiltrated into the inmost depth of my heart.

I was really grateful.

When I told the President that I had my teeth put in and got rid of my cold, he was very glad and invited me to see the children's New Year performance in the palace theatre.

The curtain rose amidst the bell tolling the hopeful New Year.

At every interval the President asked me if I liked the performance. He said with a smile that it was the first time for him to greet the New Year with a foreign reporter.

When the performance was over, I was told that the President wanted me. So I went. He was with several teachers who directed the performance that day.

After presenting me to them as his intimate friend the President drank together with us in celebration of the New Year.

Our talk continued. "When I visit the Republic next time, I will make a tour of the revolutionary battlesites where you had been active in the 1930's and write your biography," said I.

At this, he was surprised and, waving both hands, said that there was no need to do so, and he hoped me to write about the people if I wanted to.

Looking at the President with his cheeks flushed bashfully, I was convinced: "He is the genuine leader of the people."

Everybody said that when he is by the side of the President he feels as if he were in his parent's arms. These words were overflowing with the warmth felt between old acquaintances. (Such must be the very character of a great man.)

I had no choice but to feel deeply grateful to the President who showed meticulous concern for my health and even for the collection of data, regarding me, a mere journalist, as his close friend.

I greeted the New Year 1972 in so strong emotional excitement.

Juche—the Current Thought of the World

"You have spoken a great deal about our on-the-spot guidance. We go to the masses to learn from them rather than to try to guide them....

"...Whenever the situation is difficult, we should go deep among the masses and discuss all matters with them and take their advice.

"The popular masses are our teachers. We always learn from them."

Thus started the conversation between the President and us on January 10.

As I had been informed of the on-the-spot guidance of President Kim Il Sung, I learned, while hearing him, that at its root lay the inseparable ties of kinship between the leader and the people, rather than politics.

Thanks to the solicitude of President Kim Il Sung, I had been able to collect data travelling freely all parts of the country. And so, I could feel his warm affection even in the home of parentless sisters, not to speak of the workers' houses at Kangson.

It happened when we visited the eastern coast.

Six-storey buildings standing in rows around Soho presented a picturesque scenery in sunshine.

"What are those hotels for?"

"They are the apartment houses of the fishermen engaged in deep-sea fishery. Soho is a fishing port," replied a Korean reporter who accompanied us.

At first I could not bring myself to believe it at all.

Because the fishermen's dwelling houses in south Korea or in Japan are invariably shabby.

President Kim Il Sung took measures to build apartment houses at the scenic seaside for the families who were anxious about the fishermen out on the deep sea.

Similar stories are too numerous to tell.

I have met countless people—greasy handed workers, knotty handed farmers, fishermen and children—who said that the President had given them a grip.

No place in this country is without the footmarks of President Kim Il Sung. The whole country is aflame with the people's trust in, respect and love for the President.

The Koreans say Korea owes its existence to President Kim Il Sung and they themselves owe their happiness to him. The President, on his part, says that numerous heroes in the factories and rural villages are pushing ahead with the revolution and construction and that he derives confidence and courage from them.

Herein lies one of the main reasons that I look up to him as a "master of leadership".

The leadership of the President who treasures people most of all and leads them to devote their inexhaustible strength to the revolution and construction is a new kind of leadership based on men's mental activities.

President Kim Il Sung said:

"Establishing Juche means that the people approach the revolution and construction in their own country as masters. In other words, it means the embodiment of independent and creative spirits; the people must adopt an independent and creative stand to solve mainly by themselves all the problems arising from the revolutionary struggle and constructive work, in the context of their own country's actual conditions."

His words gave a new and powerful light to me who had been groping for the Asian as well as the world current.

Analysing the US Asian strategy, the President pointed out: **"...Asia today is unlike the Asia of yesterday, and its outlook has radically changed."** These words are very lucid.

(Quite so. A new wave is rising in Asia today. Juche is the main current of today and the modern age is following the path indicated by Juche.)

This forms the glory of Asia. President Kim Il Sung wore an optimistic expression, his eyes sparkled when discussing the Juche idea in a sonorous voice, and the successive proposals on peaceful negotiation based on the Juche idea seemed to represent the great man's deep love for his country and nation.

The number of "Yomiuri Shimbun" carrying his talk was suppressed in south Korea.

However, his proposal to exchange a heart-to-heart talk for national reunification transcending politics and ideology and without asking one's past, smashed the manoeuvres of the hinderers of reunification and brought about the historic July 4 Joint Statement, thus opening up a new path to reunification.

The Juche idea lives in every heart of the Korean people who restored their country by defeating the brutal Japanese imperialist invaders who were materially superior, and who repelled the imperialist aggressors, rose up like a phoenix from the war debris, and have built up a magnificent Korea. This great idea has become a motive force of the wheel of reunification and an impetus to the progress of Asia and the world today.

As I naturally can do nothing but to write, I have positively declined any post. Nevertheless, this time I have accepted a post as Chief Director of the Japan-Korea Society for Cultural Exchange, because I thought that it would be most worthwhile to devote the remainder of my years to the study of the Juche idea and aim at peace for friendly co-existence of nations with different systems.

Practice of calling Japan and Korea "countries near yet far" must be made an old story now. Today a movement is gaining momentum among the Japanese people for the improvement and normalization of relations between Japan and Korea.

The visit of the Pyongyang Mansudae Art Troupe to Japan was also materialized.

After returning from Korea I tried to refer everything to the Juche idea and found a new way of solution.

Some persons are mad on concocting a disgraceful "immigration and emigration bill", reversing the current, while some Japanese delinquent students are committing unpardonable outrages upon Korean high-school students. It is after all an act of digging their own graves.

President Kim Il Sung has clarified the historic five-point programme for independent, peaceful reunification of Korea.

Once he speaks a word, the world responds all at once.

Seeing that his appeal and high aim are now creating a stir in the world, I form my confidence that President Kim Il Sung, the creator of the great Juche idea, is one of the leaders moving the world for the future.

I have written this in an unabated state of excitement which I felt when writing "Kim Il Sung, Master of Leadership," but somehow I feel unsatisfied.

No amount of my writing about President Kim Il Sung can satisfy me.

Report Meeting Held to Celebrate 61st Anniversary of Founding of Myongsin School by Kim Hyong Jik, Indomitable Revolutionary Fighter and Ardent Educationist

A report meeting was held on March 20 to celebrate the 61st anniversary of the founding of the Myongsin School, a school set up personally by Kim Hyong Jik, an indomitable revolutionary fighter and ardent educationist, on the spot where his statue stands.

It was attended by personages concerned and teachers and students of the Myongsin School and other senior middle schools in South Pyongan Province.

The meeting began with the singing in chorus of the "Song of General Kim Il Sung".

Li Yong Gyu made a report at the meeting.

Regarding education as an important part of revolutionary work from the first days of his revolutionary activities, Kim Hyong Jik personally taught school and reared the rising generation into strong reserve forces of revolution, the reporter said.

He said that Kim Hyong Jik educated and trained youth and children at the Sunhwa School in Mangyongdae in the earlier period and, after moving the theatre of his struggle to Ponghwa-ri, founded the Myongsin School on March 20, 1916 and educated and trained sons and daughters of the poor working people in the great patriotic idea of "Chiwon" (Aim High!).

The reporter went on:

Kim Hyong Jik originated a unique educational idea which embodies the patriotic idea of "Chiwon" and, by successfully bringing it to materialization, strengthened mental, moral and physical education with education in patriotism as its main content and thus ushered in a new era of patriotic and revolutionary education in the history of the development of education in our country.

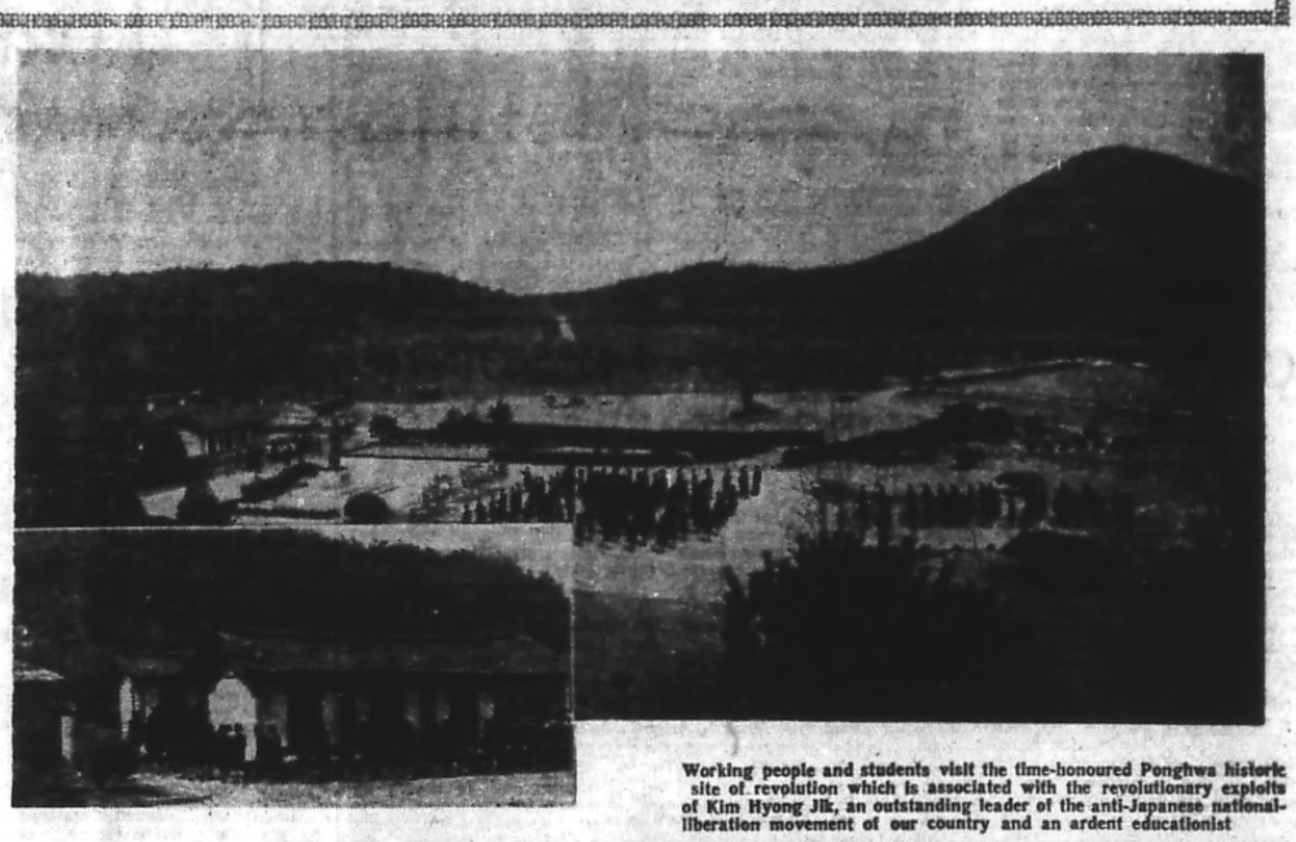
The educational activities carried on by him as the teacher of the Myongsin School in bringing up youth and children into ardent patriots and staunch anti-Japanese fighters who would devote themselves to the common struggle for the restoration of the fatherland are a shining example which showed through practical activities that education is a revolutionary work and educators should be revolutionaries.

Noting that the patriotic idea "Chiwon" of Kim Hyong Jik and his undying feats in education have been brilliantly inherited and developed by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot and the sun of the nation, the reporter said that in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle the great leader established the tradition of revolutionary education of our Party and brought it to a brilliant realization in compliance with the demand of the development of our revolution after liberation and thereby turned our country into a "land of learning" as we see today.

Prior to the meeting, the attendants laid wreaths and bunches of flowers at the foot of the statue of Kim Hyong Jik and observed a moment's silence in his memory.

The meeting closed with the chorus of "Long Life and Good Health to the Leader".

After the report meeting, the attendants went round the historic site of revolution.



Working people and students visit the time-honoured Ponghwa historic site of revolution which is associated with the revolutionary exploits of Kim Hyong Jik, an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement of our country and an ardent educationist

Three-Revolution Team Movement Initiated by the Great Leader: a New Form of Mass Leadership

Today in our country a dynamic three-revolution team movement is afoot.

This movement is a revolutionary movement, conceived to bring about a new upswing in the carrying out of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions and push forward the great task of making the Juche idea sweep the whole of society. In this movement the primary attention is directed to the strengthening of Party's guidance over the three revolutions in harmony with the needs of the present-day socialist construction that is developing in depth and breadth.

As the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said, the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, are the major contents of the revolution to be performed by a party of the working class after the establishment of the socialist system and they are the task of the continued revolution to be carried on till the building of communism.

The three revolutions entail profound and complicated revolutionary reforms in liquidating the vestiges of the old society and creating the new in all fields of the revolution and construction. This revolutionary task can be successfully fulfilled only under the guidance of the Party, the heart of society and general staff of revolution.

Today our revolution has entered a new, higher stage and the three revolutions are being carried out intensively and comprehensively. This has inevitably called for strengthening the Party's guidance for the revolution and construction as never before.

Carefully analyzing the general situation of socialist construction at this very juncture, the great leader took enterprising steps to further strengthen Party's guidance over the three revolutions. The main steps taken toward this end were to raise the militant functions of Party organizations of all levels and organize and send the three-revolution teams to different fields of the national economy.

The three-revolution team movement personally initiated and led by the great leader is a new form of mass leadership. This makes it possible to bring closer to the masses the Party's revolutionary guidance over the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, provide all areas of the national economy with a revolutionary and scientific guidance, so that the three revolutions can become an activity of the people themselves.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"The three-revolution team movement initiated by our Party has been derived from the revolutionary mass line, and thoroughly embodies in itself the requirements of the Chongsan-ri spirit, Chongsan-ri method and Taean work system."

Incorporated in this movement are the revolutionary mass line, and Chongsan-ri spirit, Chongsan-ri method and Taean work system which are based on it. From this we can say that this movement is a most revolutionary method of work and a scientifically-substantiated form of guidance consistent with the present-day reality.

What is known as the Chongsan-ri spirit, Chongsan-ri method and Taean work system is an absolutely correct guideline and method of guidance, firmly adhered to by our Party in guiding Party, state and economic activities and ensuring mass leadership under socialism. Fully represented in it are the basic requirements of mass leadership that enables the popular masses to creditably perform the role as masters of the revolution and construction.

In order to bring about constant upswing in socialist construction, it is necessary to put a revolutionary zeal of the masses into the fullest operation and convert the revolutionary struggle and constructive work into an undertaking of the popular masses themselves, with each higher organ helping the lower and precedence given to political work, as required by the Chongsan-ri spirit, Chongsan-ri method and Taean work system.

The three-revolution team movement came into being precisely reflecting this demand. The movement is, in the long run, designed to help leadership officials find effective means and ways for the solution of all issues arising in carrying out three revolutions in cooperation with the masses and get the broad masses into the execution of the Party's policies with high revolutionary zeal and confidence.

Thus, the movement provides new opportunities for the masses to enhance their consciousness and role as masters in carrying out three revolutions, turning it into an activity of the people themselves.

The revolutionary nature of guidance by the medium of three-revolution teams is also explained by the fact that this movement is an enterprising movement, since it is undertaken by hard-core elements of our Party and the new, revolutionary generation of Juche type, who are always ready to carry out the teachings of the great leader and the Party's policies with unflagging vigor.

Today a vigorous campaign has been going on to bring up all the members of society to be revolutionists of Juche type as required by the policy of dyeing the whole of society with the Juche idea. And the task of further revolutionizing leading personnel and continuously improving their method and style of work in conformity with the development of revolution is to the fore.

Thus every post of the revolution and construction is in need of a new leading force full of vitality and firmly armed with the Juche idea of our Party. And, as the historic task of socialist industrialization was fulfilled and there followed the boosted technological level in industry, agriculture and other branches of the national economy, all units of production and construction urgently demanded a large contingent of the leading force prepared well politically and ideologically, scientifically and technologically.

The great leader, seeing through this demand which was ripe for the development of the revolution, took a signal step to organize the three-revolution teams with Party's hard-core elements and young intellectuals having the said qualifications and dispatch them to factories, rural and fishing villages and economic establishments throughout the country.

This step was a very prudent step, aimed to closely combine political guidance with scientific-technological guidance so as to ensure a scientific and detailed guidance and give substantial assistance to the lower units in their work in order to push ahead with the whole chain.

From this we can say that the method of guidance by the medium of three-revolution teams is a revolutionary method of work conforming to the new situation, making it possible to definitively improve Party's guidance for the three revolutions.

The three-revolution team movement inaugurated by the great leader is the power source providing the energy to accelerate the process of revolutionary change in our society, because it embodies in itself a most scientific and revolutionary principle and method of mass leadership. So, the movement is displaying great vitality. This is shown in the fulfilment of three revolutions.

Such change has been brought about in the minds of leading functionaries and working people as to mark a revolutionary turn in their ideological life and in their way of thinking. Revolutionary qualities have been brought in all the people—the desire to breathe and act as dictated by the Juche idea and carry through unconditionally the teachings of the great leader and Party policies. All these are the result of the intensified ideological revolution undertaken jointly by the three-revolution teams and Party organizations.

And our Party's basic organizations have been further strengthened, the life of leading functionaries and Party members in the organization has been intensified and their vanguard role greatly increased in their activities to fulfil their revolutionary tasks. Thus, thoroughly confirmed in the whole of society is the revolutionary trait of living and working, judging all by the revolutionary ideas of the great leader.

Constant advance and great leap forward have also been seen in the technical revolution.

Significant headway has been made to replace machines and equipment with modern, large and high-speed ones in all regions of the national economy. Production processes are being automated by the application of industrial television and remote control system in many factories and enterprises. Great stride forward has been observed in carrying out the three major tasks of the technical revolution, designed to free the working people from arduous and back-breaking work.

With the technical revolution progressing rapidly in the rural areas, the material and technological foundations of agriculture have been solidified and the process of industrialization and modernization of agriculture is well under way.

Great results have been made in carrying out the cultural revolution: a policy of intellectualizing the whole of society has been dynamically propelled, the cultural and technological level of the working people enhanced, the cultured way of work and life established and the appearance of our towns and rural areas has radically changed.

In the midst of the fruitful struggle to carry out the three revolutions, a number of young intellectuals involved in the three-revolution teams have been brought up into Juche-typed revolutionists infinitely loyal to the great leader and into genuine revolutionary intellectuals by the test of action.

Indeed, the three-revolution team movement initiated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, as a powerful motive force dynamically pushing ahead with the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, is the firm guarantee that constant leap forward will be effected in the revolution and construction, our socialist system be consolidated still further, complete victory of socialism promoted and our historic task of making the Juche idea sweep the whole of society accelerated.

Kim Yun Sik

Firm Base for Consumer Goods Production

Large-scale nationally-controlled light industry factories and thousands of local industry factories have come into being in all parts of our country. Now they produce a wide variety of consumer goods to meet the daily growing demand of the working people.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"Our light industry has now grown into a firm base for the production of a variety of consumer goods, capable of meeting the working people's demands."

The formation of our dependable light industry base owes entirely to the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader.

In former days our economy was very backward owing to Japanese imperialist colonial rule. Particularly so with light industry. In an attempt to reduce our country to their raw material base and commodity market, the colonialists hampered the development of our light industry and even destroyed traditional handicraft. So this country was not in a position to produce even pencil, pen point and comb properly before liberation.

Workers of the Pyongyang Cornstarch Factory turn out larger quantities of good milk sugar

Workers of the Pyongyang Vinyl Chloride Shoe Factory manufacture a wide variety of smart shoes through vigorous promotion of three revolutions

After liberation the respected and beloved leader, while intelligently steering the people towards the struggle to build the country's independent national economy, paid great attention and showed particular concern for the development of light industry. He set forth a unique policy of simultaneously developing large-scale, nationally-controlled industries and the medium- and small-scale local industries in developing light industry and wisely led the struggle for its implementation. And he made sure that a firm base for the production of consumer goods was built up in a short space of time.

Today our country has a developed textile industry enough to meet the people's demand for clothing on its own.

There are many modernly-equipped textile mills such as cotton mills, chemical fibre mills, silk mills, woolen mills and linen mills. These factories can satisfy the diversified need of the working people for fabrics. The output of various fabrics is on the increase and the proportion of high quality fabrics grows more rapidly in particular. Before liberation our textile industry turned out only 14 centimetres of fabrics per head of the population, but it already reached the level of 30 metres per capita. It attained the goal of 500-600 million metres of fabric envisaged in the Six-Year Plan (1971-76) nearly two years ahead of schedule. Especially to be noted here is that with the construction of up-to-date knitwear factories in large numbers, the output of hosiery has increased swiftly in recent years. At the end of August 1975, the year when the Six-Year Plan was fulfilled ahead of the set time, the annual output of sweaters and jackets grew 5.6 times as compared with 1970.

The foodstuff processing industry and the daily necessities manufacturing industry also made speedy headway.

Up-to-date cornstarch factories have sprung up in all provinces. Foodstuff bases that produce various staple food, side-dish materials, cakes and sweets and tabacco, liquor and other foodstuffs and big and small factories that turn out goods for cultural use and different kinds of daily necessities have been set up in all cities and counties throughout the country.

As a result of the successful carrying out of the task of freeing women from the heavy burdens of household chores, one of the three major tasks of the technical revolution, the processing of staple and non-staple food and the production of refrigerators, washing machines, electric rice cooking pots and other modern kitchen utensils are on the sharp increase these days. Rapid increase is seen in the production of TV sets, different kinds of musical instruments, electric appliances and modern furniture, essential goods for the working people's cultured life.

As our light industry relies on our own solid raw material bases, production increases more rapidly.

At the end of August 1975, the output value of foodstuffs swelled 2.4 times and the daily necessities production doubled as compared with 1970.

Since it has a firm base for consumer goods production which is furnished with various branches of light industry and equipped with up-to-date technology, our country can satisfy on its own the people's demands for all kinds of consumer goods that grow as days go by with the improvement of their living.

Li Chan Sun

Fabrics cascade down — At the Pyongyang Textile Combine —

TEXTILE WORKERS WEAVING SILK WITH LOYALTY

The Nyongbyon Silk Mill is located near the Ryuksung-jong lotus pond with Yaksandongdae Hill for a background—the hill in Nyongbyon county, North Pyongan Province, a famous scenic spot of Korea.

Seen in the compound of the mill were appealing slogans "Launch more vigorously the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement!" and "Let's meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technology and culture!". What attracts the visitors' eyes is a flash board reporting the proud successes of weavers who have turned out in the struggle for increased production, in hearty response to the great leader's New Year Address for this year.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"The workers and technicians in the domain of light industry should effect a new turn in the production of consumer goods by tapping and utilizing all the reserves and potentials to the full."

A few days ago we had an opportunity to visit the Nyongbyon Silk Mill which was in the thick of a campaign for increased production to carry into effect the great leader's teaching, as a token of their loyalty to him. Our visit began by inspecting the weaving shop.

Bright sunlight came flooding into the spacious inside of the shop through the wide windows. Hundreds of weaving machines were working at top capacity. Girl labour innovators with red flowers on their breasts were seen weaving silk fabrics.

We feasted our eyes on silk fabrics beautifully decorated with flower designs. When we lost in admiration of weavers' fine job of work, the chief engineer told us:

Always mindful of how he could provide our people with silk fabrics of fine quality, the fatherly leader personally visited this mill situated in a deep mountainous area 20 years ago to show the right path to be followed by it. He said that, as raw materials for silk fabrics were found in abundance here from olden times, every effort should be made to turn out high-quality silk products for the people in large quantities. Then he proposed that the products in this mill be named "Yaksandan" after Yaksandongdae, scenic spot of Korea.

We were now in a work place. Our gaze was held by silk fabrics with patterns of various flowers—magnolia, azalea, wild strawberry and peony. We were greeted by a worker. She was Cho Sun Nyo by name and a Chollima workteam leader.

"Every flower pattern," she said, "is permeated with the weavers' warm feelings of loyalty to the fatherly leader who brought the happiest life to our people." "Produce more and better!—this slogan is now uppermost in our mind," added she.

These were not just empty words. That was confirmed by their miraculous achievement, fulfilling the plan for the first quarter of this year early in February.

We were told that beginning with this year production increased remarkably in this factory and the proportion of first-grade products showed a 10 per cent increase. Behind this success, of course, were the efforts of leading officials of this mill and three-revolution team members. While giving priority over all other work to political work to heighten the workers' zeal for increased production they helped workers renovate technology.

Then on to the processing shop with a daily capacity of processing tens of thousand metres of fabrics.

We were impressed by modernly-equipped production processes for efficient finishing treatment of fabrics—dressing, washing, dyeing, starching, drying and glossing.

The chief engineer showed us into the display room where various products were on show. Pointing to products on display he said that the factory was directing greater attention to texture, pattern and colour of fabrics that would suit the people's sentiments and taste. The factory is producing a wider range of fabrics and their kinds now run into some 1,000, added he, and continued:

Workers are now determined to fulfil this year's plan before October 10, the birthday of the Workers' Party of Korea. Their resolve, he said boastingly, is being put into effect successfully.

We left the mill, quietly thinking of weavers whose hearts are aglow with loyalty to the great leader and are guided by one consideration alone—to carry through his teachings. By their devotion our people's living will become more abundant.

Han Su Chon

STERNLY CONDEMN VICIOUS VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS BY SOUTH KOREAN FASCIST CLIQUE GOING AGAINST THE TIMES

Chongryon and Other Organizations of Korean Residents in Japan Make Public Statements and Letter of Protest

Voices of denunciation are mounting higher and higher among the overseas compatriots in connection with the fact that the Pak Jung Hi fascist villains passed fascist judgement on those involved in the publication of the "declaration for democracy and national salvation."

The Central Standing Committee of Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) issued a statement on March 22.

Denouncing with surging national indignation the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's ferocious verdicts passed upon south Korean democrats, the statement said: It is entirely just that the patriotic democrats demand the democratization of society, the abolition of the "revitalized system" and the resignation of the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique. They should never be made an object of punishment.

It laid bare the fact that in an attempt to extricate themselves from the hopeless predicament they are in, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are harshly suppressing democrats, patriotic-minded people and Japan-resident Korean students in south Korea on the one hand and, on the other, are tightening south Korea-Japan political, economic and military tie-up, begging for the permanent occupation of south Korea by the US troops. It pointed out:

All the facts clearly show that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are rare traitors and fascist hangmen who sell off the country and the nation and continue to murder south Korean people without hesitation for their personal wealth and luxury.

The statement held that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique must unconditionally set free all the illegally arrested and detained south Korean democrats, believers, youth and students and Japan-resident Korean students in south Korea, abolish the "revitalized system" and step down from "office" at once.

It also demanded that the United States must correct the Korean policy it is pursuing, encouraging the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, and withdraw its troops from south Korea unconditionally, totally and promptly and that the Japanese authorities must probe into the Kim Dae Jung kidnap case to the bottom, break away from their political, economic and military collusion with the Pak Jung Hi clique and stop forthwith all acts designed to perpetuate the division of Korea.

The Japan Headquarters of Hanmintong (the National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and the Promotion of Unification) also issued a statement on March 22.

The statement scathingly lashed at the Pak Jung Hi clique for their crime and strongly demanded the cancellation of the unjust court decision on the publishers of the "declaration for democracy and national salvation" and the prompt release of all of them, the immediate repeal of the "revitalized constitution", "emergency decrees" and all other evil laws and the adoption of a new democratic constitutional government, the release of Kim Ji Ha and other patriotic political prisoners without delay and the resignation of Pak Jung Hi.

On the same day the "Committee of South Koreans in Japan for Solidarity with the Revolutionary Party for Reunification" also made public a letter of protest.

Another Heinous Fascist Act: Violation of Human Rights

On March 22 the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique in south Korea put those implicated in the case of the "declaration for democracy and national salvation" on criminal "trial" at the puppet supreme court and in accordance with their original plan to impose penalties on them on faked-up "charge" they committed an outrageous act of finally confirming a "verdict of guilty" to the defendants. They inflicted five years of imprisonment and "suspension of civil rights" of the same term upon Yun Bo Son, Kim Dae Jung and two others and prison terms up to three years and "suspension of civil rights" of the same term on Chong Il Hyong and 13 others.

Of late, the south Korean puppets committed a thrice-cursed atrocity, sentencing to death Li Chol and other Japan-resident Korean students in south Korea on charges of involvement in the conspiratorial "campus spyring case". The penalty confirmation farce staged by the puppets again this time is a diabolical fascist act of violating human rights which can be perpetrated only by those who regard repression as their only means of existence. This is nothing but an attempt to mercilessly trample down the just demand of the south Korean people for democratic freedom and rights and prolong their puppet rule indefinitely.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"Wherever exploitation and oppression exist, there is always popular resistance. It is inevitable that the south Korean people should fight against the oppressors for their freedom and liberation."

So long as the oppressors repress the people by taking strong measures, the people will rise in the struggle for their freedom and liberation. This is an inalienable right of the people.

Those who have finally been given the "verdict of guilty" this time through the puppet clique's 13-minute-long brigandish trial are the ones who, together with over 700 personages of various strata, held an anti-"government" rally of protest and made public the "declaration for democracy and national salvation" at Myongdong in Seoul on March 1 last year. In the declaration they denounced the fascist repressive act and treacherous crime of the present south Korean rulers and called upon them to resign "power" and demanded the withdrawal of the murderous "emergency measures" and the release of the illegally arrested and imprisoned youth and students and personages. Their act is quite right and can never be regarded as a crime, because it reflects the unanimous aspirations of the south Korean people.

Today the unbiased world public opinion as well as the south Korean people strongly demand the release of the arrested signatories to the "declaration" and the guarantee of democratic freedom in south Korea. To accelerate Korean reunification and ensure democracy in south Korea—this is a world-wide demand which cannot be defied.

Such being the trend of the times, it is really stupid to think that the people's struggle can be headed off through fascist suppression. The south Korean puppet clique now try to crush the resistance of the south Korean people and divert elsewhere the attention of the world that is focussed on them by passing the final verdict upon the publishers of the "declaration" and making it a fait accompli by what they call "legal measure". But this is only a foolish anachronistic daydream.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's fascist crackdown will further awaken the south Korean people and intensify their struggle against fascism and for democracy all the more and precipitate their own international isolation still further.

The south Korean fascist hangmen must bear deep in mind that those who resort to fascist repression are bound to be sternly judged by history and people without exception.

Chin Bang Hun

Spokesman of the RPR Issues Statement, Figures of Various Strata in South Korea Publish Statements, Stage Demonstration

The south Korean people scathingly condemn the Pak Jung Hi fascist thugs who perpetrated such an intolerable bestiality as finally confirming the sentences of penal servitude upon the signatories to the "declaration for democracy and national salvation" on March 22 and strongly demand their unconditional release.

That day the spokesman of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in south Korea issued a statement.

The imposition of harsh penalties upon those who published the "declaration for democracy and national salvation" is an unpardonable violation of democratic freedom and human rights—an act which can be committed only by Pak Jung Hi and his ilk who have stifled even the elementary freedom of the people to express their will—and a grave challenge to public opinion at home and abroad, the statement said, and stressed:

The Revolutionary Party for Reunification resolutely denounces the fascist political trial of the signatories to the "declaration for democracy and national salvation" and violation of their human rights and strongly demands the revocation of the unjust court decision and the release of all the imprisoned personages.

Pointing out that the Pak Jung Hi clique's arrest, imprisonment and trial of the signers of the "declaration for democracy and national salvation" and infliction of penalties upon them are nothing but a last-ditch effort to put down the mounting resistance of the popular masses and maintain the "revitalized" dictatorship at any cost and this will only precipitate their self-destruction, the statement expressed the hope that the progressive peoples of the whole world will assail the fascist violation of human rights by the Pak Jung Hi clique and continue to extend powerful support and encouragement to the anti-imperialist, anti-fascist democratic save-the-nation movement of the south Korean people.

The personages outside prison among those involved in the "declaration for democracy and national salvation" and the families of the "defendants" held a rally and demonstration on the morning of March 22 in protest against the unjust trial by the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits.

The demonstrators stubbornly fought against puppet policemen, lambasting the brutal suppression by the fascist gang and chanting "Release the prisoners!" and other slogans.

On the same day the families of the publishers of "the declaration for democracy and national salvation", former south Korean "Foreign Minister" Chong Il Hyong and Li Tae Yong, signers of the declaration, lawyer Pak Se Gyong who took charge of the argument of the case of the declaration, the New Democratic Party and its personages made statements in spoken and written languages, through which they evinced their determination to unyieldingly fight to the end against fascist dictatorship and for democracy.

And a massive protest meeting was held at the Catholic cathedral in Myongdong, Seoul, on March 28.

The meeting which took place for three hours was attended by over 1,500 believers, among them Ham Sok Hon who "was declared guilty", Kim Su Hwan, Chu Gi Gyong and Li Hui Ho, wife of Kim Dae Jung.

The attendants pungently flayed the south Korean fascist hangmen who committed such an outrageous act as confirming final sentences passed on the publishers of the "declaration for democracy and national salvation," in disregard of the demands of the people and world public opinion.

Earlier, on March 25 more than 150 personages of religious circle had a protest meeting in the Christian hall in Seoul and made public a statement.

(KCNA)

Japanese People of Different Strata Castigate South Korean Puppet Clique's Brutality

Japanese figures of various circles denounced with towering indignation the detestable outrage of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in passing fascist verdicts on democratic personages.

Aochi Shin, representative of the "Japan Liaison Council for Solidarity with the South Korean People," said that the "declaration for democracy and national salvation" is a legitimate declaration for achieving democracy and, therefore, its publication can never be a crime.

He went on to say:

The confirmation of the verdicts on Kim Dae Jung and a number of others once again clearly tells us that the Pak "regime" is a dictatorial "regime" and a "regime" opposed to democracy.

Through rallies and demonstrations we will continue to call the Pak "regime" to task for its suppression of human rights.

Den Hideo, Director of the International Affairs Department of the Japan Socialist Party and Member of the House of Councillors, said that the Pak "regime" self-exposed by the verdicts that it was pursuing a policy of eliminating its political adversaries and strangulating democracy.

He added: If the Japanese government had strictly called the "ROK government" to account and brought Kim Dae Jung to his original status when the Kim Dae Jung incident happened, things would not have come to such a pass. He pointed to the grave responsibility of the Japanese government which left the case in obscurity.

Utsunomiya Tokuma, Member of the Japanese House of Representatives, said that the court decision had been taken in defiance of world opinion condemning the suppression of human rights and the south Korean people would not keep mum about this matter.

He called the Japanese government to account, saying that it gave up the reinstatement of Kim Dae Jung to his original status by aligning itself with the south Korean puppets.

He stressed that he would continue to fight for the settlement of the Kim Dae Jung case and delve into its truth.

(KCNA)

Early Convocation of Armament Reduction Talks Is a Burning Question

Advancing the save-the-nation proposal for promoting national reunification, the joint meeting of political parties and public organizations held recently in Pyongyang put forward a new proposal calling for the military authorities concerned to convene talks for reduction of armaments as an important measure to remove tensions and obviate the danger of nuclear war.

The meeting made it clear that the talks should discuss practical steps for the withdrawal of US troops from south Korea, cessation of the reinforcement of armies and the arms race, reduction of armed forces and armaments and ending of the introduction of weapons from outside.

This proposal embodying the great leader's policy for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country is the most realistic and patriotic initiative for removing all factors aggravating tensions in Korea and for opening a favourable phase for peaceful solution of the Korean question.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"First of all, we maintain that military confrontation should be eliminated and tensions be removed between north and south in order to improve relations and accelerate the country's peaceful reunification." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. VI, p. 406.)

Removal of military confrontation and tensions between north and south is an urgent demand for dispelling misunderstanding and distrust between the two parts, deepening mutual understanding and trust between them and opening a favourable phase for the country's peaceful reunification.

To convene the talks for armament reduction poses a pressing problem particularly in the light of the present situation created in our country.

Nowadays huge armed forces, the first in density in the world, stand opposed to each other in the north and the south of Korea with the Military Demarcation Line in between.

Moreover, US troops and nuclear weapons are deployed in south Korea whose whole area has become a nuclear attack base and powder keg for war. This exacerbates the situation to the extreme.

If we leave this situation to take its own course and fail to eliminate the danger of war beforehand, peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification can not be expected at all and a new war including nuclear war may break out in Korea at any moment. There is no doubt that in case a war breaks out in Korea, it will extend to a war involving Asia and the world and mankind will be thrown into a terrible holocaust of nuclear war.

This shows that the Asian peace and security and, furthermore, universal peace are faced with a grave danger of being destroyed with the Korean peninsula as a fuse.

Therefore, adoption of a series of measures to remove all factors that may bring a nuclear war in Korea and liquidate the military confrontation between north and south is a pressing demand not only for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification but for world peace and security.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, however, are again palavering about the absurd "non-aggression pact" which has no guarantee for peace.

What they call "non-aggression pact" aims at making the division and military confrontation a fait accompli and legalizing the stationing of the US army in south Korea. These acts of theirs are, in the final analysis, nothing but a political smoke-screen for camouflaging their criminal acts to increase tensions and uneasiness in Korea and step up war preparations there.

This strikingly shows the reckless military adventure of the bellicose elements of south Korea.

With the deceptive row "threat of southward aggression" they, begging for leaving the US troops and nuclear weapons in south Korea, are increasing army strength and armaments and feverishly stepping up the acts of war provocation against us. Owing to this, dark clouds of war heavily hang over our country.

What is actually required is not such an empty talk as the "non-aggression pact".

It is necessary to take practical and effective measures to remove tensions and open a favourable phase for peaceful reunification.

For this purpose, the military authorities concerned should convene, as proposed by the recent joint meeting of political parties and public organizations, armament reduction talks as early as possible and take concrete steps—withdrawal of all the mass destruction weapons including nuclear weapons from south Korea, dismantling of nuclear base, pullback of the US troops, cessation of the reinforcement of armies and the arms race, reduction of armed forces and armaments and ending of the introduction of weapons from outside.

When these practical measures are employed, tensions in Korea will be removed, the danger of nuclear war eliminated, the country's peaceful reunification and world peace and security guaranteed reliably and mankind be freed from the horrible nuclear conflagration.

The proposed talks for armament reduction enlist great support and sympathy from within and without, for it reflects the ardent aspiration of the nation and the urgent demand of the times.

The Korean people will frustrate the machinations of those who go against the trend of the times and accelerate national reunification with the active support and encouragement of the people the world over.

Choe Si Hwan

Invariable Ulterior Motive

In view of the process of the arrangement of Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda's visit to the United States, the Japanese side's stand manifested at the talks in Washington and so forth, it is obvious that the Fukuda government is still in pursuance of the policies followed by the successive reactionary governments of Japan towards the US, Asia and Korea.

This position of the Fukuda government finds its vivid expression, above all, in its opposition to the withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea.

As is generally known, the pullback of the US troops from south Korea is a prerequisite to the realization of Korea's independent and peaceful reunification and an important matter in the preservation of peace in Korea, Asia and the rest of the world.

That explains why the peaceloving peoples of the world are unanimous in demanding the immediate pullout of the US troops from south Korea, the 30th session of the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution reflecting this demand— a resolution on making the US troops withdraw from south Korea—and the world people is making active endeavours to have it put into effect. The voices calling for the US troop withdrawal are ringing out in the United States and the US administration announced its intention to withdraw the US troops from south Korea.

However, only the Fukuda government of Japan stubbornly objected to the US troops pullback from south Korea, swimming against the general drift of events.

As soon as the US intention to withdraw its troops from south Korea was made public, the Japanese government called "Cabinet meeting", "consultative meeting" and the like on the one hand and on the other raised a din against the US troop withdrawal from south Korea almost every day by bringing into action such men of governmental calibre as Prime Minister, Foreign Minister and Director of the Defence Agency and such figures as Japanese ambassadors to the US and south Korea.

What needs recounting here is: they harped on the fictitious "threat of southward invasion from the north". Claiming that withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea might possibly lead to the destruction of the "balance of power" in the Korean peninsula and invite a "hot war", they waxed enthusiastic about causing groundless apprehensions over a crisis. They twaddle that the US troops should remain in south Korea as a "deterrent force" and that "north and south Korea" should "co-exist".

But such a false propaganda failed to convince the world's people, only incurring their derision and denunciation of the Japanese reactionaries. Non-plussed by this, the Japanese reactionaries outwardly asserted that the question of the withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea is "not a matter which Japan is allowed to intervene in" but actually they summoned south Korean puppets one after another to Japan and resorted to every conceivable scheme to elicit "world opinion" supporting their wrong position, namely, their opposition to the US troops pullout, under the cloak of "consultation" with "friendly nations".

To crown it all, Fukuda stuck to his stand of opposing the withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea when he insisted even at the talks with the US that what is required is not "pullback" but "cutback". After the talks he held a press conference and went so far as to prate that the withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea should be based on the "observation of the state of affairs" and be "realized gradually".

The Fukuda government's action cannot be construed otherwise than an impudence, indeed. It must be said that the Japanese government offers bitter opposition to the US troops pullout from south Korea because the Japanese reactionaries have a black-hearted intention towards Korea.

The reactionary Fukuda government's aim is to maintain the US troops' occupation of south Korea for obstructing Korean reunification, furthering her division and creating "two Koreas" and to tighten its compact with the south Korean puppet clique for penetrating deeper into south Korea.

Prompted by this very desire, Fukuda, at the recent "US-Japan summit talks", took much pains to carry on their "security" policy, a policy of linking the "security" of the south Korean puppet clique with the "security" of Japan.

The so-called "south Korea-Japan security system" theory to link the "security" of the south Korean puppet clique with the "security" of Japan was advocated by the reactionary Sato government from the time of the "US-Japan summit talks" in 1969. It is widely known that the linking of the "security" of the south Korean puppet clique with the "security" of Japan by Sato revealed for all to see the Japanese reactionaries' wild ambition to stage a comeback to Korea.

As Japanese press reports say, Fukuda "reaffirmed" Sato's aggressive design.

No doubt, this betrayed the intention of the Fukuda government of Japan to continuously follow the policies pursued by the former reactionary governments of Japan to keep Korea divided and reinvade south Korea and the hostile policy pursued by them towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The fact that Fukuda said at the talks that he would "maintain" the US-Japan "security pact" shows with clarity the attempt of the Japanese reactionaries to translate into reality their sinister design to reinvade south Korea on the strength of the military treaty.

The Japanese reactionaries' policy for reinvasion of Korea and Asia is a policy running counter to the trend of the era of independence and this will never bring them good results. If the Japanese reactionaries cling to this policy, they will only hasten their own isolation, condemned and repudiated by the Asian people and the progressive peoples of the world.

The Fukuda government of Japan should desist from its hostile policy towards the Korean people and stop hampering Korea's reunification.

The realization of Korea's independent and peaceful reunification free from any interference of outside forces is the unanimous demand of the Korean people and of the peoples of the world including the Japanese people. No one can stem the general current of affairs.

Li Jip

CPRF Secretariat Issues Information Nos. 5 and 6

The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland issued information Nos. 5 and 6 on March 21 and 23, in connection with the fact that the south Korean puppet army, together with the US troops occupying south Korea, is frequently staging war exercises in an attempt to heighten the tension and whip up a war atmosphere and that the south Korean puppet clique finally confirmed the unjust sentences passed on those involved in the "case of the declaration for democracy and national salvation".

Information No. 5 of the Secretariat of the CPRF pointed out that on March 16 the south Korean puppet army, together with the US occupation troops in south Korea, staged an "attacking exercise" at the base in the middle western part simulating an invasion against the northern half of the Republic and started a "naval shooting exercise" on the South Sea which will be continued till March 31.

The information also referred to the fact that the puppets conducted a so-called "civilian defence training" throughout south Korea on March 15 and, synchronizing with this, took a measure for doubling the time of the training of the "civilian defence corps". It went on to say:

The war exercises the south Korean authorities are staging one after another against us are designed to deliberately aggravate the tension under the pretext of the fictitious "threat of southward invasion" and mar a climate of peaceful reunification and thereby divert elsewhere the attention of the world, prevent the withdrawal of the US troops, maintain the "revitalized system" and realize the criminal "two Koreas" plot at any cost.

Information No. 6 of the CPRF Secretariat mentioned in detail that on March 22 the south Korean fascist clique quashed the just appeals made by those implicated in the "case of the declaration for democracy and national salvation" through a 13-minute-long brigandish trial at the puppet supreme court and, as was decided at the original court, they finally inflicted five years in prison and "suspension of civil rights" of the same term upon former south Korean "presidential" candidate Kim Dae Jung, ex-"president" Yun Bo Son, religionist Ham Sok Hon and pastor Mun Ik Hwan, and prison terms up to three years and "suspension of civil rights" of the same term upon "national assembly" member from the New Democratic Party Chong Il Hyong and 13 other personages.

Such criminal manoeuvres of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the informations denounced, are an outright challenge to the Korean people who earnestly desire freedom and democracy and the country's independent and peaceful reunification and the peaceloving people of the world who hope for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

Korea-Mali Friendship Association Inaugurated

The inaugural meeting of the Korea-Mali Friendship Association was held on March 24 at the Chollima House of Culture.

Placed with due respect on the platform of the meeting hall were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, and a portrait of Moussa Traore, Chairman of the Military Committee of National Liberation, Head of State and Premier of the Government of Mali.

The meeting was attended by personage concerned Kim Gyong Ryon and working people in the city.

The meeting elected Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, Secretary and members of the Korea-Mali Friendship Association.

Kim Gyong Ryon was elected Chairman of the Association.

A letter to Moussa Traore, Chairman of the Military Committee of National Liberation, Head of State and Premier of the Government of Mali, was adopted at the meeting.

"Let's Strive to Form a Democratic National Alliance Involving the Entire People"

Personages of Various Strata of South Korea Publish "Charter for Democracy and National Salvation"

On March 22 when the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique finally passed the "verdict of guilty" upon the signatories to the "declaration for democracy and national salvation," a document titled "charter for democracy and national salvation" denouncing the fascist outrage and demanding democracy was made public in Seoul, according to a foreign press report.

The charter was signed by ex-"President" Yun Bo Son, Quaker Practitioner Ham Sok Hon and ex-"Foreign Minister" Chong Il Hyong, "defendants in the case of the declaration for democracy and national salvation" who were given the "verdict of guilty" at the puppet supreme court that day; Ryang Il Dong, head of the opposition Democratic Unification Party; Chong Gu Yong, one-time Chairman of the ruling Democratic Republican Party, who defected from the Party opposing Pak Jung Hi; Chon Gwan U, ex-Chief Editor of "Tonga Ilbo"; Yun Hyong Jung, Catholic priest; Chi Hak Sun, Catholic bishop; Pak Hyong Gyu, Christian pastor; and Cho Hwa Sun, a university professor.

The foreign report said that the charter "was signed only by those citizens with whom liaison could be established as the situation was suffocating" under the harsh fascist repression by the Pak Jung Hi clique.

The report paid attention to the fact that the content of the charter is the same as that of the "declaration for democracy and national salvation" published in March last year and, going one step farther, calls for the unity of the democratic forces, anti-"government" forces in south Korea.

According to the report, the charter stressed that the "declaration for democracy and national salvation is a manifesto of the entire people" and specified the following six-point demand:

1) Repeal and nullify the "revitalized constitution" and the "emergency decrees".

2) Completely restore the human rights of all political prisoners and abrogate undemocratic laws and systems.

3) End tortures, surveillance and other repressive measures and intelligence politics.

4) Guarantee freedom of the press, the campus and religion and ensure the independence of the judiciary.

5) Ensure the right to existence of the people including the workers, peasants and fishermen.

6) Expose irregularities and corruption internally and externally.

The charter called for international solidarity for the democratization of south Korea, urged "all the people who have their self-respect, freedom and right to existence violated" to awaken and stressed that the signers would "seek a democratic national alliance involving the entire people" throughout south Korea, the report said.

It was reported that the Pak Jung Hi fascist gang arrested the signatories to the "charter for democracy and national salvation" who called for legitimate democratic rights and interrogated them under the name of "hearing of reasons", thereby intensifying vicious retaliatory suppression against them.

(KCNA)

Friendship Visits

☆ A delegation of the Academy of Sciences of the German Democratic Republic headed by Acad., Prof. and Dr. Ulrich Hofmann, Vice-President of the Academy of Sciences of the GDR, visited our country from March 8 to 15.

☆ The Swiss Confederation government civil aviation delegation headed by Kunzi Rolf, Vice-Director of the Aviation Agency of the Swiss Confederation visited our country from March 11 to 18.

☆ A delegation of the Parliamentarian Group of the Popular Democratic Federation of Finland headed by Helvi Niskanen, Member of the Parliament, First Vice-Chairman of the Parliamentarian Group of the Popular Democratic Federation of Finland and Chairman of the Finnish Democratic Women's Union, visited our country from March 15 to 22 at the invitation of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly.

☆ Veikko Porkkala, Secretary General of the Trade Unions International of Workers of the Building, Wood and Building Materials Industries, visited our country from March 22 to 25 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Construction and Forestry Workers of Korea.

Solidarity and Cooperation

★ An agreement on communications service between the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam was signed in Pyongyang on March 24.

★ An agreement on trade and payments between the Government of the DPRK and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan was signed in Pyongyang on March 24.

On the Day of Pakistan

The Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Korea-Pakistan Friendship Association arranged a film show at the Chollima House of Culture on March 25 on the Day of Pakistan.

Present at the film show were personages concerned Kim Si Hak and Choe Yong Gun and working people in the city.

Invited there were Anwer Saeed, ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to our country, and staff members of the IRP Embassy and cultural attaches of foreign embassies in Pyongyang.

Put on the screen first was the Korean documentary film "Visit of His Excellency Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, to Our Country".

The film vividly showed the visit of Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the outstanding leader of the Pakistani people, to our country in May last year at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the warm welcome accorded to the goodwill envoys of the Pakistani people by our people and their deep feelings of fraternal friendship towards them and the daily strengthening and developing relations of friendship and solidarity, support and cooperation between the two countries.

Also screened on the occasion was the Pakistani documentary film "Chitral". The film depicted the life of the people in the northern area of Pakistan.

That day those present at the film show, pleased to have the Pakistani people as their close friends, extended fraternal greetings to the Pakistani people on the Day of Pakistan.

Pakistani peasants engaged in wheat harvesting

A Sufferer's Indictment

A Note Written by a South Korean Woman University Student (5)

The Inferno of 20th Century

When I was in the third grade of a high school I read Dante's "Divine Comedy". I avoided reading the horrible pages of the comedy's part Inferno at night because of fear, but read them in the daytime only.

Several years have passed since then, the dreadful scenes of the hell, however, were still lingering in my mind's eye and they often appeared in my dreams.

Alas! Never I did think that a mundane hell far surpassing the world of such a terrible, fantastic inferno was revived in the underground torture rooms of the Central Intelligence Agency on Namsan Hill!

Of course, every one of our nationals knows that the CIA is a den of hideous devils. But my imagination did not reach such an extent that the lair is so frightful a place where they bring in innocent persons and patriots they nabbed at random, subject the arrested to all sorts of brutal tortures and eventually kill them.

No sooner had I disapproved the written confession they fabricated than they brought my arms to the back and placed handcuffs on my wrists. And then they linked the handcuffs to the ring hanging beneath the back of my chair.

"You've sealed with this thumb. But double-tongued, eh? You pianist, let me show you how your fingers are becoming!"

The ugly-faced guy brought before my eyes big needles in his hand.

He turned to my back and began to put in a long needle under the thumbnail of my left hand. The moment the third needle was driven in, I twisted my whole frame, finally cramped in the lower part of the body.

Blood trickled down from the finger-tips.

"You admit the written confession, don't you?".

"...."

I failed to answer, my lips quivering.

Pressing his cigaret against my forehead, he put out the light and spat at me.

Another man approached me this time and drilled my breast with a long pin. The whole body trembled as if electrified.

The concrete floor was splashed with blood that dropped from the breast. I fell unconscious.

When I opened my eyes in a coma, feeling a strange touch on my body, I found myself lying naked in a bed and the ugly-faced man who had tortured me was making a pounce upon me. He was spreading a strong smell of spirits about his mouth.

Startled, I lifted myself up instantly and slapped him in the face. By torture I was down-and-out. But what made me summon up such a courage? It was mysterious.

The villain was in a desperate effort to pour intoxicating liquor into my mouth. I persistently resisted.

Being aware of his wicked lust ungratified, he whipped me hard just to give vent to his chagrin and then dragged me by the tress of hair into a narrow room. I found the room where electric lamps lighted up and died out so often alive with serpents. With a piercing scream I went fainted. I did not feel the serpents snaking round my body. What I felt only was a sense of oppression tightening my neck. It was called torture with serpents, frequently applied to women.

Scarcely when I came to myself by the effect of the injection they made the ugly-faced man demanded again: "Now, you approve the written confession?"

My burning throat made me dumbfounded. Not only that. I was too dog-tired to move my mouth.

But my heart was boiling with surging indignation at the man-killers.

They left me in prison for a week. I had no more strength to undergo any torture. They gave the unknown injection to me once a day by force. It was preparatory to a new torture to be imposed upon me.

At nights they coerced me into going around the torture rooms for preventing me, who was worn out, from falling asleep. It was a kind of mental torture. In all rooms my friends were suffering all sorts of dreadful tortures.

Let me refer to some of their tortures—they put victims into boiling water, hang others upside down to sear their skins with hot iron, tie still others up to the ceiling by their hair to loose their joints. They forced a hot egg into the victim's armpit. Sometimes they would compel the victim to walk on a hot plate iron and a nailed board with pieces of glasses scattered over, pull out fingernails, destroy teeth and eardrums and take out eyeballs. The vicious beasts put a nocuous snake in the vulva of young woman who did not surrender her chastity to them and drove a stake in her anus. They trampled the abdomen of pregnant woman and cut away her breast. These two-legged beasts raped girls and married women by turns in a gang before their families.

In fact, they cruelly put everyone under arrest to the racks that baffle human imagination.

The main job of the murderers of the CIA was to kill human beings and herein lay their enjoyment. They were not human beings but a sort of bloodsuckers.

Every nook and corner of the underground torture rooms of the CIA on Namsan Hill were stained with blood and full of groan. This was the worst hell of hells.

Published by the Pyongyang Times. Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea. No. 13014-7993